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Noise and Room Acoustic Conditions in a Tertiary Referral Hospital, Seoul National University Hospital

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Background and Objectives: Noise levels and room acoustic parameters at a tertiary referral hospital, Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH) in Korea, are investigated. **Materials and Methods:** Through a questionnaire, acoustically problematic rooms are identified. Noise levels in emergency rooms (ERs) and intensive care units (ICUs) are measured over about three days. Acoustically critical and problematic rooms in the otolaryngology department are measured including examination rooms, operating rooms, nurse stations, receptions, and patient rooms. **Results:** The A-weighted equivalent noise level, L_{Aeq} , ranges from 54 to 56 dBA, which is at least 10 dB lower than the noise levels of 65 to 73 dBA measured in American ERs. In an ICU, the noise level for the first night was 66 dBA, which came down to 56 dBA for the next day. The noise levels during three different ear surgeries vary from 57 to 62 dBA, depending on the use of surgical drills and suction. The noise levels in a patient room is found to be 47 dBA, while the nurse stations and the receptions have high noise levels up to 64 dBA. The reverberation times in an operation room, examination room, and single patient room are found to be below 0.6 s. **Conclusions:** At SNUH, the nurse stations and receptions were found to be quite noisy. The ERs were quieter than in the previous studies. The measured reverberation times seemed low enough but some other nurse stations and examination rooms were not satisfactory according to the questionnaire.

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KEY WORDS: Hospital noise · ER noise · ICU noise · Ear surgery noise · Reverberation time.

Introduction

Hospitals, in general, are known to be not quiet according to various studies, see for examples [1-24]. No results satisfied the World Health Organization guidelines for community noise of 35 dBA as (A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level) L_{Aeq} , which happens to be the noise limit for hospital rooms where patients are treated and observed [25]. Acoustically most interesting rooms in hospitals are two-

fold: rooms where patients need good quality tranquility to focus on healing and rooms where staff needs concentration. Reverberation characteristics influence verbal communication between patients and staff. There is no building legislation for Korean hospitals in terms of reverberation time, but other countries have building regulations, e.g., Danish Building Regulation (BR18) setting a maximum reverberation time of 0.6 s for examination rooms and patient bedrooms in the frequency range of 125–4,000 Hz [26]. As the medical care is absolutely prioritized, hospitals tend to underestimate the importance of acoustics.

In this study, noise levels were measured in emergency rooms (ERs) and intensive care units (ICUs) in Seoul Na-

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tional University Hospital (SNUH), a tertiary referral hospital in Seoul, Korea, for four days in 2017. In addition, examination rooms, operating rooms, and patient rooms in the otolaryngology department were measured as these rooms are considered acoustically critical. Nurse stations and receptions were found to be noisy and therefore measured. Noise levels were measured in all the abovementioned rooms, and the reverberation time was measured in an operation room, an examination room, and a patient room. A questionnaire survey was conducted to figure out acoustically problematic rooms and noise sources.

In the literature, there have been many investigations on noise levels in ICUs [1-13], in ERs [13-17], and in operating rooms including surgical drill noise [18-24]. Individual noise sources were analyzed in [5,10], and some attempted to reduce the hospital noise [27,28]. Only one study measured noise in a Korean hospital, but these measurements were limited to patient rooms, mainly focusing on sleep disturbance [2]. The present study measured the noise levels and reverberation times in various rooms at SNUH. This is the first attempt to

evaluate the hospital soundscape thoroughly at a Korean tertiary referral hospital to the best of the authors' knowledge.

Materials and Methods

Questionnaire survey

First, a questionnaire was distributed throughout the hospital in late November 2017, a month prior to the measurement campaign. Many answers were collected from staffs in the Otorhinolaryngology department. The questionnaire basically asked to rank the noise sources, and how severe the noise and acoustics-related problems (mostly about reverberation) are. The noisiest room and the worst room in terms of room acoustics were asked and rated on a 5-point scale. In total, 45 answers were collected.

Measurements

The measurement was performed in late December 2017. We used three B&K 2270 (Bruel and Kjaer, Naerum, Denmark) and four LD 831c machines (Larson Davis, Depew,

Table 1. Summary of the noise level in SNUH

Room	Index	Measurement duration (hours)	L _{Aeq} (dBA)	Remark
ER - Triage	1	22	55.6	-
	2	21	55.7	-
	3	22	55.6	-
ER - Treatment	1	22	54.5	-
	2	21	53.9	-
	3	22	52.4	-
ICU	1	22	65.7	Critical patient (CPR)
	2	15	56.2	-
Operating room	1	2	59.3	Small drill and suction
	2	2	62.5	Large drill and suction
	3	22	57.4	Suction (without drill)
	4	0.1	49.2	Background noise
Examination room	1	2	55-65	-
Nurse station	1	0.5	58.0	Nurse station near patient ward
	2	0.5	64.1	Reception area in nurse station
	3	0.3	61.5	Preparation room, sterilizer off
	4	0.1	62.4	Preparation room, sterilizer on
	5	0.5	61.5	Open waiting area, children hospital
	6	0.2	62.2	Open waiting area, children hospital 2
Reception	1	0.2	56.6	Reception, otorhinolaryngology
	2	0.5	63.7	Reception, internal medicine
	3	0.2	62.2	Reception, children hospital
	4	0.2	67.0	Main reception
Patient room	Single	0.3	37	Unoccupied, door & window closed
	Single	0.3	50	Unoccupied, window open/door closed
	Multiple	0.2	47	Occupied, door open/window closed

SNUH: Seoul National University Hospital, ER: emergency room, ICU: intensive care unit, CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation, L_{Aeq}: A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level

NY, USA). A B&K Dirac system (type 7841) with a B&K 4130 microphone and a B&K 4292 omni-directional source was used for room acoustic measurement according to ISO 3382-2 [29]. Measurement places and durations can be found in Table 1.

In ERs and ICUs, sound level meters were installed with logging function on for three days. In ERs (Fig. 1A and B), two sound level meters were installed: one in a triage area (Fig. 1B), and the other in a treatment room. The former one was installed at a safe place close to the ceiling so that no one could easily touch. The latter one was installed near a patient bed, which happened to be close to the nurse station. Even if these locations might not be the best spots in this ER section, the most important consideration in determining the measurement spot was security and safety of the sound level meter, meaning that nobody accidentally touches or stops it by any means. In addition, the measurements should not disturb working paths between the patients and nurses. Ideally, hanging the microphone from the ceiling could be an option, but it was not possible in this hospital due to a particular gypsum panel ceiling installation. At a surgical ICU (Fig. 1C and D), a sound level meter was installed on a shelf between a patient bed and a window because this place is also unlikely that people easily touch, or staff is disturbed.

In other rooms, we measured noise and reverberation characteristics for less than an hour at each measurement position. At an operating room (Fig. 2A), background noise level,

noise levels during three ear surgeries, and early decay time (EDT) were measured. The dimensions were 5.8 m×9.4 m×3.5 m (H). At an examination room (Fig. 2B), the background noise, noise during examinations, and the reverberation time (T_{20}) were measured. The examination rooms in the Otorhinolaryngology department were similar in dimensions of 3.5 m×4.0 m×3.0 m (H), in shape as rectangular, and in distribution of furniture and medical devices. There were three booths for audiometry and auditory brainstem response measurements, where the background noise and the reverberation time (T_{20}) were measured. The dimensions were 2.3 m×2.0 m (H), 1.9 m×1.8 m×2.0 m (H), and 1.9 m×1.5 m×2.0 m (H), respectively.

The noise levels at 6 nurse stations (Fig. 2C and D) and 4 reception areas (Fig. 3A and B) were measured. Various places were chosen for these measurements (Table 1). The noise levels in two different patients' rooms were also measured. One was a single patient room (Fig. 3C), where the background noise level and the reverberation time were measured in an empty state. The other was a large room for 8 patients (Fig. 3D), and only the noise level with in an occupied state was measured.

Note that some reverberation time measurements did not completely comply with ISO 3382 precision method [21] mainly due to the limited time permitted and small room size. For the same reason, T_{20} was chosen to be reported with some exceptions of EDTs at lower frequencies of 125 and 250 Hz.



Fig. 1. Photos of ERs (A: sectional plan, B: a triage area) and ICUs (C: a treatment area, D: corridor). ER: emergency room, ICUs: intensive care units.



Fig. 2. Photos of (A) operating room, (B) examination room, and the nurse station (C: near patient rooms, D: preparation room).

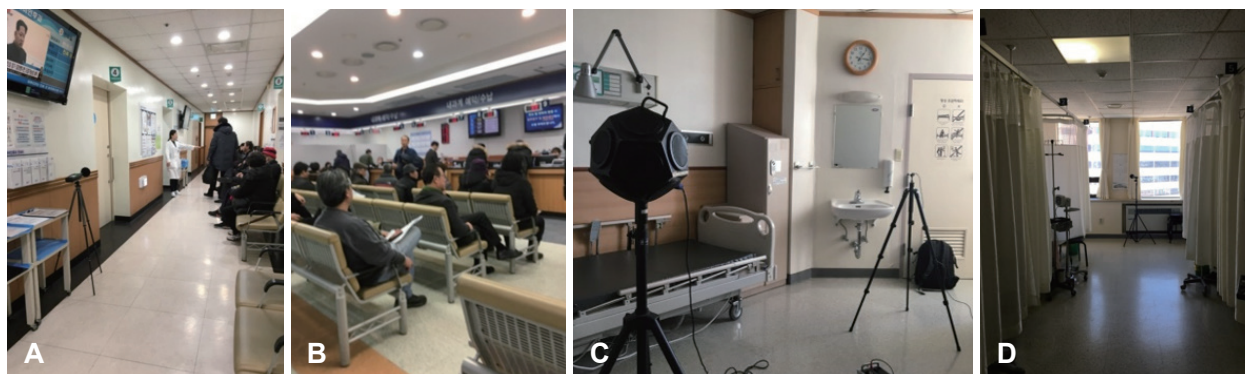


Fig. 3. Photos of reception/waiting area (A: otorhinolaryngology, B: main reception) and patient rooms (C: single patient room, D: 6 patient room).

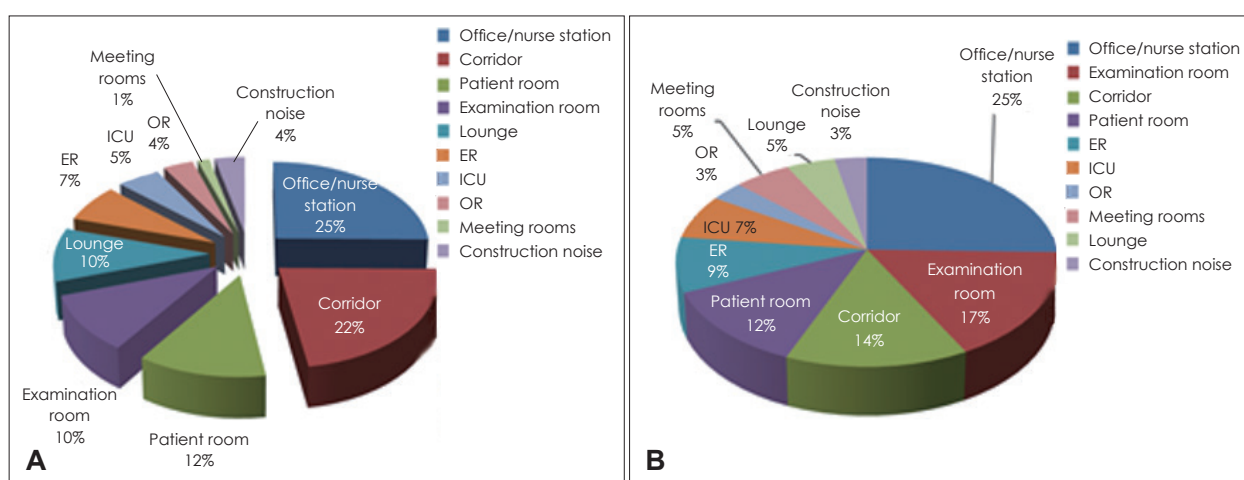


Fig. 4. Room rankings from the questionnaire: (A) noisy rooms and (B) rooms with bad acoustic conditions. ER: emergency room, ICU: intensive care unit, OR: operating room, L_{Aeq} : A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level.

Results

Questionnaire survey

The noisy room rankings are shown in Fig. 4A, and the most problematic rooms in terms of room acoustics are shown in Fig. 4B. The mean rating regarding noise was 2.2 on a five-point scale, 1 being “not at all disturbing” to 5 being “extremely noisy.” The noisiest room was answered to be office/nurse stations, followed by corridors, patient rooms, and examination rooms. On the other hand, the mean rating for bad acoustics was 2.0, which is equivalent to ‘slightly disturbed.’ Office/nurse stations are again rated worst in terms of acoustics, followed by examination rooms and corridors.

Fig. 5 shows the main noise sources, indicating medical devices, external noise, and talking sound were annoying. The external noise could imply traffic noise and other types of noise, but here it mostly means construction noise due to an underground expansion of the hospital at the time of questionnaire. During the measurement, this construction noise was noticeably reduced according to the hospital staff.

Noise levels

Table 1 shows the noise levels in SNUH. At the triage section of ER, L_{Aeq} was 55.6 dBA over the first 22 hours, 55.7 dBA over the next 21 hours, and 55.6 dBA for the rest 22 hours. The noise level in the treatment ER was measured to be 54.5, 53.9, and 52.4 dBA for the same time intervals, respectively. The noise level did not vary too much over the three days, so it could be regarded to be representing the noise level in the ER. The time history is shown in Fig. 6.

In the surgical ICU, we observed quite different noise levels for two days. For the first 22 hours, the noise level was quite high as 65.7 dBA, with several intervals with L_{Cpeak} of 112.4 dBC. Next day a nurse answered that there was a critical patient, so the alarm rings constantly and cardiopulmonary resuscitation was conducted by the medical team. For the next 15 hours, the noise level went down to 56.2 dBA. Unfortunately, the third day data were lost for unknown reasons. Fig. 7 shows the time history.

In the operating room, the first noise measurement was conducted during an implantation surgery of cochlear pros-

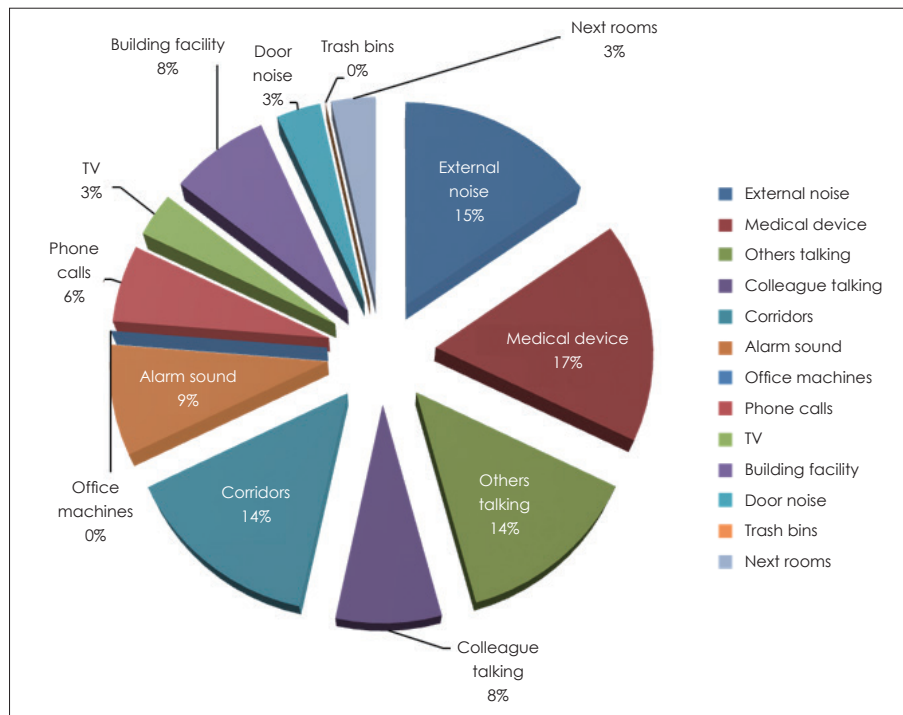
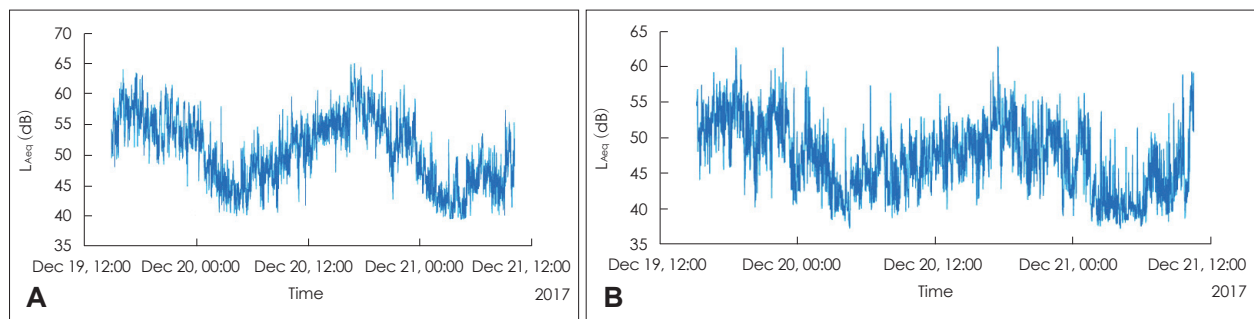
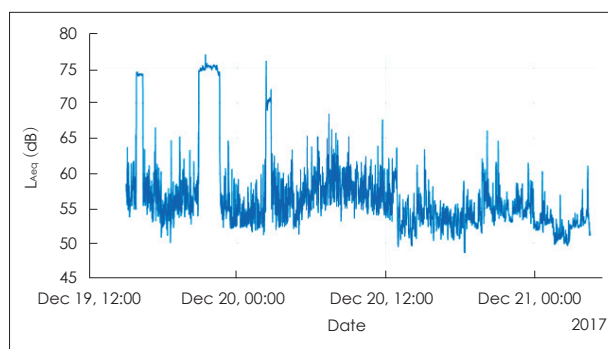


Fig. 5. Main noise source ranking.

Fig. 6. Time history of the measured noise level (L_{Aeq}) at the ER of SNUH: (A) triage section, (B) treatment ER. SNUH: Seoul National University Hospital, ER: emergency room, L_{Aeq} : A-weighted equivalent sound pressure levelFig. 7. Time history of the measured noise level (L_{Aeq}) at the ICU. ICU: intensive care unit.

thetic device, which was known to be relatively noisy due to surgical drills and suctions. The measurement started after changing to small drills (posterior tympanotomy), and it was 59.3 dBA. The second surgery was a canal wall down mas-

toideotomy, where large drills and suctions were used, and the average noise level was 62.5 dBA. Lastly, an intact canal wall mastoidectomy was measured, which was regarded as a quiet surgery. Particularly, the measurement started after drilling, so the noise level was lowest as 57.4 dBA. In summary, the main noise sources in these three surgeries were small drills, large drills, and suctions with noise levels of 59.3, 62.5, and 57.4 dBA, respectively. The background noise was measured to be 49.2 dBA.

In the examination room, the noise from medical devices varied between 55 to 65 dBA during examinations. The sound transmission between the examination rooms was not measured but one could hear noise from the adjacent examination room. The background noise including the construction heating, ventilation, and air conditioning noise was 49.6 dBA, which is as high as in the operating room.

Table 2. Summary of the reverberation time in SNUH

Room (s)	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1 kHz	2 kHz	4 kHz
Operating room, EDT	0.48	0.58	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.44
Examination room, T ₂₀	0.50	0.43	0.40	0.37	0.32	0.29
Patient room-Single, T ₂₀	0.40	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.30	0.25

SNUH: Seoul National University Hospital, EDT: early decay time

The nurse station was pointed out by the staff to be noisiest in the questionnaire in Fig. 4. The measurement confirmed this statement; the noise level at the nurse station ranged 58–64 dBA in several measurements near wards, examination rooms, and children department, which was even noisier than in ERs. The highest level measured was 64.1 dBA at a nurse station that also functions as a reception (Fig. 2C), and the second highest value, 62.4 dBA was measured at a preparation room when a sterilizer is running (Fig. 2D). Except for these values, the noise level ranged 58.0–62.2 dBA.

The noise levels at receptions ranged 56–67 dBA. The most crowded reception (Fig. 3B) had a value of 67.0 dBA, which was the highest noise level measured in this study. But receptions were not ranked as a noisy or acoustically problematic room in the questionnaire. A likely reason could be that many receptions are located in corridor areas, which were ranked as the second noisiest and the third worst rooms acoustically (Fig. 4).

In the single patient room, the background noise level with all doors and windows closed was 37 dBA. With the windows open, the background noise level went up to 50 dBA due to the construction noise outside the building although the room was unoccupied. In the 6 patient room, with 8 people in an occupied state, L_{Aeq} was 47 dBA, which was regarded surprisingly quiet.

Reverberation time

Table 2 shows the reverberation times. In the operating room, the spatially averaged EDT over 5 measurement positions was lower than 0.6 s from the 125 Hz to 4 kHz octave bands. At the examination room, the reverberation time T_{20} in an empty condition was measured to be lower than 0.5 s. In the single patient room, the reverberation time T_{20} was measured to be reasonably low as indicated in Table 2.

Discussion

The noise level in the ICU at SNUH ranges from 56.2 to 65.7 dBA. These values are not different from what has been reported in previous studies [1–13]. For example, the noise levels measured close to patients in an ICU in the UK are all higher than 54 dBA [5], and the level in Jeroen Bosch hospi-

tal, the Netherlands, is 61 dBA [4]. The background noise level in the operating room was also as high as those measured in the previous studies [18–24]. Noise by surgical drills and suction in the operating room, 57.4, 59.3, and 62.5 dBA, were much lower than the values in [24] reported 40 years ago. This difference can be due to improved surgical devices over recent decades.

The noise levels measured in ERs, 52 to 56 dBA, were quite lower than in most previous studies. L_{Aeq} in the emergency department of Johns Hopkins hospital ranges from 65 to 73 dBA [6], which is at least 10 dB higher than in SNUH. This is possibly due to the cultural aspect and new refurbishment. The entire emergency department at SNUH was refurbished throughout 2017, to have a triage area in the middle, being connected to several small treatment rooms with a small number of beds as shown in Fig. 1A. The main reason for the refurbishment was to prevent the spread of contagious disease, such as Middle East respiratory syndrome. The medical staff mentioned that overall noise level in ERs has been reduced after the refurbishment. Recent measurements in Danish hospitals for 4–5 days shows 56 to 58 dBA [30], and these values are as low as the measured value in the present study.

The Danish Building Regulation (BR18) sets a maximum reverberation time of 0.6 s for examination rooms and patient bedrooms in the frequency range of 125–4,000 Hz [26]. Although this recommendation does not apply in Korea, the reverberation time measured in the examination and patient wards in SNUH seems satisfactory.

In conclusion, noise levels and room acoustic parameters were measured at SNUH. Noise levels were measured in ERs, ICUs, examination rooms, operating rooms, nurse stations, receptions, and patient rooms. Room acoustic parameters, e.g., T_{20} and EDT, were measured in an operation room, examination room, and single patient room.

Although the ERs were quieter than those in other previous studies, it was anyway impossible to achieve the WHO guideline. The noise levels at the nurse stations and reception areas were quite high, which concurs with the questionnaire answers. These places need an urgent improvement.

All the reverberation times measured at SNUH were quite low, complying with the Danish building regulation, BR18. However, according to the questionnaire, some nurse stations

and examination rooms have acoustical problems that should be identified and fixed properly.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

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